



Research Paper

Educational Psychology Impact on Primary Education: A Review

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Abstract

Psychology had changed the spirit of education and it gives new meaning to learning in classroom. Educational Psychology also changed the old concept of education in the Classroom. Educational psychology is devoted to the study of how people learn including differences in learning, gifted learners, and learning disabilities. The branch of psychology involves not just the learning process of early childhood education and adolescence but includes the social, emotional, and cognitive processes that are involved in learning throughout the entire lifespan like that pre-school system. The field of educational psychology incorporates a number of other disciplines, including developmental psychology, behavioral psychology, and cognitive psychology. In today's complex educational system, educational psychologists work with educators, administrators, teachers, and students to learn more about how to help the education. Educational psychology is also the study of how humans learn in educational settings, the effectiveness of educational interventions, the psychology of teaching, and the social psychology of schools as organizations. Knowing your learning style and the various theories can help you better understand information, which will help the students develop positive study habits. Several learning theories such as behaviorism, cognitivism, and constructivism exist to explain the ways in which a person can learn and understand various concepts. Visual learners will highlight important passages in books or draw pictures/diagrams of ideas to help better understand the concepts. Educational psychologists can also focus on certain segments of the population, such as adult learners, preschoolers, as well as elementary and high school aged children. They may also focus on studying gifted students as well as students with learning disabilities and even how learning takes place within groups, this paper review in widely.

Keywords Educational psychology, childhood education, pre-school, disabilities .

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I. INTRODUCTION

Educational psychology has its roots in the ideas of some of the earliest philosophers concerning education and how things should be taught. Philosopher's as far back as Plato and Aristotle questioned and debated this topic and, not surprisingly, the debate continues today. Coursework includes lifespan development, educational psychology, learning theories, and quantitative reasoning and analysis.

Educational Psychology with a Developing Learner Concentration. The program is a good choice for teachers, parents, or trainers who are looking for an educational psychology [1. Fontana, 1997].

Educational psychology also allows the teacher to know the classroom teaching and learning process by providing the teacher with a better understanding of principles involved in the process of learning and teaching which are vital in a school setting[2. Husan and postlewaite, 1994.].

Smith et al, articulates that a better understanding of classroom teaching and learning principles by the teacher is helpful for transacting the content to the students effectively, which includes classroom climate and the teaching competence which are required for effective communication and presentation of content [3. SMITH, 2012].

Educational psychology can be understood as the study of learners, learning, and teaching, all subsumed under the heading educational psychology. This definition can be expanded to include the knowledge, wisdom, and everyday theory that all teachers require in their classroom practices. More recently, positive psychologists have advocated for positive psychology in schools alongside traditional psychology. This movement can be called positive education. In other words, positive education wants to bring positive psychology goals of well-being and mental health support for everyone into the school setting. Psychological interventions have been around in schools since at least the 1930s, so it makes sense to supplement the already-existing traditional psychology in schools with positive psychology [4. Shankland & Rosset, 2017].

Tsalapatas et al noted that ‘teachers can facilitate the learning process and support students in overcoming cognitive obstacles and successfully engage in computational and analytical thinking practices. The researchers conducted a study with a focus on game-based programming towards developing algorithmic thinking skills in primary education and concluded that the implementation of the program encourage ‘students to analyze problems, to identify core components of the solution, to critically snap together the different components, to optimize their solutions, and to reflect upon their thinking [5. Tsalapatas et al, 2012].

Teachers influence students with their personal and professional characteristics while contributing to them with their knowledge, skills and attitudes. Quite in line with this view, Çelik et al reported that science teachers’ algorithmic thinking skills influence their students’ cognitive development. Furthermore, previous research has shown that the use of teaching methods and techniques that engages students in classroom activities, builds confidence in them, motivates them to learn, improves their problem-solving and analytical thinking skills as well as their coordination with each other [6 Çelik, Pektaş & Demirtaş, 2012].

Bacanak et al contends that teachers are the primary figure in enabling students to learn essential knowledge and skills since they indispensably influence their students with their knowledge, skills and attitude while teaching those [7. Bacanak, 2013].

Çelik et al. also discussed in that both studies reported on internal (student-oriented) and external factors (teacher-oriented, curriculum-oriented & environment-oriented) [6 Çelik, Pektaş & Demirtaş, 2012].

This transition to the real world of teaching ushers in the first stage of teacher development, sometimes called the survival stage [8. Borich, 1996].

Impact on Educational Psychology

Primary education is the base of education; it defines the future of children. Most people underestimate the primary education, but it is what defines the future of every generation. Without primary education, children will not be able to develop their social, emotional and physical skills. Primary education sets the students to the right path on their journey of success not only in studies but in life as well. Providing children with a good education means that we are setting them towards a good path [9. Johnson & Christensen, 2019].

Creating a good atmosphere is a must when it comes to children in such an early age because Primary Education is the phase where kids are influenced either in a positive or a negative way depending on the environment they are living in. This phase of human life is very important because it is a phase where the child creates an image about his future and starts building thoughts concerning his life. One of the primary education roles is helping children to build self-confidence and teach them the skills they will need to be successful in life whether it is mentally or physically. It is also helpful for children to go to primary schools in order to meet other kids and spend some time with them, this will help them interact and exchange ideas, teach them how to cooperate with others, share their ideas with their classmates and friends, and differentiate between the good and bad. It is also scientifically proven that children who make interactions with others during their early ages teaches them to build confidence and communication skills [10. Marzano et al, 2001].

There are three essential components that help the child to learn, which are:

Environment: The environment plays an important role in shaping the personality of the child, as it is difficult to separate the impact of each of them from the other, except in theory, that is, the factors of the environment interact and cooperate in determining the personality of the individual, patterns of behavior and compatibility.

Culture: The public culture that members of society enjoy has a profound impact on the behavior and personality of children, as culture represents beliefs, values, customs, traditions, and language prevailing in society. Through culture, through communication and continuous social interaction, personality is formed, and it is not clear to us what kind of an effective role in the socialization of children as it has great importance in forming a basis for their personalities.

Family: The family is the primary group that supervises and dominates the child’s personality development, both functionally and dynamically, and affects the direction of his behavior from time to time. Relationships

between parents and their children may play an important role in this development and determine a specific method in his life and compatibility, and when those relations were positive and constructive those relations were positive and constructive. The personality development was complete and balanced in the child that helps him to be more social, accepts and trusts others, especially while in a community like primary school [11. Hall & Hord, 1987].

The goals and objectives of the educational system in Finland

- Understanding of the image which allows students, children and adults, the possibility of acquiring knowledge and competence at high level.
- Improving and promoting analytical skills of children to learn and improve their ability to think and analyze creatively.
- Prepare children for the future; help them understand the course of their lives in the world around them.
- Teach children to learn and to adapt harmony of other races and religions, respect for social, cultural, and moral values.
- Encourage children to make efficient, effective use of their languages, read, write and speak, support and develop a potential to learn and appreciate all subjects at school.
- Promote ongoing training, mathematic, computer and practical science education.
- Take care of, and provide the means of education to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
- Establish a coherent evaluation system for all ages, including academic and professional achievement, highly national qualifications.
- Advancement of awareness to expand the educational diversity system and the range of choices available to students.
- Improved education system efficiency and improved levels of success, which ensures that a highly trained human resource needs to be prepared [12-13].

Educational psychology will help you devise a plan of action and a rational way to go about accomplishing your classroom goals, whether these goals involve teaching spelling, managing the behavior of a group of learners, helping learners who have learning problems, changing disruptive behaviors, or enhancing self-esteem. Educational psychology helps you improve and become more confident about your decision making [14. Valenta et al, 2012].

Tasks of educational psychology:

To present the knowledge necessary to effectively teach diverse groups of learners and (2) to present a process by which this knowledge can be effectively implemented in the classroom. Educational psychologists have discovered about teaching and learning, prioritizes that knowledge, and presents it in a manner that is most relevant to the classroom [15. Shulman, 1991].

Class room problem-solving process

(1) Observing learner behavior, (2) understanding learner characteristics, (3) reflecting on theoretical knowledge, (4) choosing and implementing a classroom strategy, and (5) evaluating the results of the chosen strategy [16. Borich, 1994].

II. CONCLUSION

Educational psychology is the vital point for standard education that discussed in above. It's such type of good manner that influences all students for proper learning and it also to protect the drop out students. Educational psychology also supports the disability students for proper learning in class room. Educational psychology impacts to achieve the goal of primary education in order to gaining better learning outcomes.

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